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Dr. Turnbull's Pimple Banisher.—Price, \$1 per bottle. Sent by Mail Express to any address. (Globe No. 20) Broadway.

PATENT UNFERMENTED BEER.

Absolutely pure; made by a process which is declared by the College of Physicians in London to be the only true and natural one, and by which all the natural and valuable qualities of the wheat are preserved; raised in about twenty days, making potent, healthy, and refreshing; it is sold in bottles, for sale at the Metropolitan Hotel, No. 141 East Broadway street, one door from the corner of Nassau street. Sold also at the 4th floor, one door above Fifth St., No. 200 Broadway, near 4th St., and at No. 215 Fifth St., N. Y. Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the city. DAVIES & CO.

GREENHILL'S FLOUR FOR THE MILLERS.
Cheapest Store in the world. Goods delivered free.
THOS. R. ANSON,
Nos. 240 G. and 2nd Sts., New York.

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NON-FERMENTED SPRING WATER,
FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING USE. 435 Broadway, N. Y.

LADIES FOR THE COUNTRY.—Hudson River, N. Y., and boats at 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS.
FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.
This extract, from which is the healthy beverage known as Knapp's Root Beer, is made from the roots of the Pilewort, and is a pure and healthy beverage, and is sold in bottles, for sale at the Metropolitan Hotel, No. 141 East Broadway street, one door from the corner of Nassau street. Sold also at the 4th floor, one door above Fifth St., No. 200 Broadway, near 4th St., and at No. 215 Fifth St., N. Y. Regularly delivered to families in all parts of the city. DAVIES & CO.

WHITE CANVAS ARMY SHOES.
With double sole for comfort and service, at
LAWSON'S, No. 40 Broadway.

ARMY EXPRESS.
Always Expresses COMBATANT packages to the soldiers for
half the usual price.

New-York Daily Tribune
FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. What
ever is intended for publication must be authenticated by the
name and address of the writer, and must be accompanied by
the usual fee for the use of the press. Communications
received after the hour of publication will not be published.
Advertisements for this office should be addressed to "The
Tribune," New-York.

Republican State Central Committee.
A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee will
be held at the Delavan Hotel, in the City of Albany, on
Tuesday, August 6, at 12 o'clock. Members are requested to
attend. By order,
JAS. TERWILLIGER, Secretary.

The Battle as Seen by an Eye-Witness.
The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, ready this morning, contains
George W. Wainwright's account of the battle of Bull Run.
From this narrative a clear idea may be gained of the
tremendous strength of the Rebel position, and of the
obstacles which our brave men were called on to encounter.
A glowing and well-deserved tribute to the persistent
courage and brilliant daring of several of our regiments
adds interest to the letter. Also, a report of the
proceedings in Congress, Russell's letter from Nicholas,
Hidalgo, &c., &c. Price five cents. Copies may be
had in wrappers, ready for mailing.

The Tribune's War Maps.
LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED
AT THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN.
Now Ready, EXTRA TRIBUNE, containing the
various Maps published in THE TRIBUNE since the
commencement of the War. It also contains a
list of the killed and wounded in the late battle, so far
as ascertained. Price five cents. Three dollars per
100. Terms cash. Address
THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Extra Evening Tribune.
During the continuance of the War which has
been commenced by the Southern Disunionists and
Rebels, we propose to publish at 5 o'clock
every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING
TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all
quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE
TRIBUNE Office, and of the news dealers and
boys at the usual price—2 cents.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the
suppression of insurrection being under consideration,
a spirited debate ensued, in which Messrs.
Breckinridge, Baker, Doolittle, Trumbull, and
others took a prominent part. A very full
report is given in our Congressional column.

Col. Miles, upon whose conduct during the
battle at Bull Run severe animadversions have
been made, has published a card, the material
portion of which will be found among our special
dispatches from Washington. He declares that
he has been made the victim of personal spite,
that he directed the movements of his troops on
the field, and that he never gave some of the
orders attributed to him. He further says that
he has called for a court of inquiry to investi-
gate the whole transaction.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday,
Mr. Blair made a personal explanation, concern-
ing some remarks of Mr. Thurston. Wood derogatory to
him and his brother, Montgomery Blair, in con-
nection with the war. Mr. Blair also alluded to
a recent article in a New-York Journal, purport-
ing to give the plan of Gen. Scott for the cam-
paign. He stated this plan contained the seeds
of fatal disaster, and could not have emanated
from the veteran General.

We reprint this morning, from *The Richmond Dispatch*, a narrative of the battle of Bull Run,
as furnished by the pen of a Secessionist. It is
entertaining in many respects. The refreshing
narrative of the lies it contains is worthy of
notice; perhaps two as good illustrations of this
trait as can be pointed out are these: It is said by
this venacious correspondent that our troops carried
into the Palmetto flag and the Confederate
flag for the purpose of misleading the enemy;
also, that two cannon shots from their side slew
one half of a regiment, and that the third shot
was withheld from motives of humanity, lest it
should kill the remaining five hundred. But there
is one statement in the narrative under notice
which has importance, inasmuch as it comes under
the head of evidence against interest: The cor-
respondent acknowledges that the Rebels had
virtually lost the battle early in the afternoon,
and that they would have been utterly routed
had it not been for the timely appearance of a
portion of Johnston's force, whose coming
turned the tide of battle. The Rebels had lost
some of their most valuable officers, their ranks
had been terribly thinned by our fire, and in a
short time more they would have been in retreat,
and the field would have been ours.

From General Banks's command we have
nothing of striking importance. It is still re-
ported, from various sources, that Johnston's
force is on the way to attack him, but implicit

reliance is not placed on the rumors. Great
vigilance is however maintained, and the Rebels
will not take our troops unawares. Three
brigades have already been formed, and placed
under the command of Colonels G. H. Thomas,
J. J. Abercrombie, and Charles Stone.
From Fortress Monroe we learn that on
Tuesday Lieut. Ashley left Fortress Monroe
with 300 men and several pieces of artillery,
upon three propellers, for the purpose of making
an expedition up the bay. He had not been
heard from at the latest accounts. Mr. La
Mountain made on the same day a balloon
ascension, in order to reconnoiter. He suc-
ceeded in observing the country within a circuit
of thirty miles, but saw no threatening demon-
strations on the part of the Rebels. Ex-Presi-
dent Tyler's house is said to be in possession of
negroes.

The latest news from Gov. Wise states that
the retreating ex-fractionary is too fleet for the
pursuing force of Gen. Cox. On the 29th ult.
the latter reached Gauley Bridge, but Wise had
been, destroying the bridge. His troops were
rapidly disbanding, and the valley of the Kan-
awha is now free from a rebel army. Gen. Cox
captured 1,000 muskets and a large quantity of
cannon powder. Many hitherto active Seces-
sionists now openly denounce Wise on account of
the depredations he has committed, and they
are abandoning him and his cause.

A dispatch from Nashville to *The Louisville Courier*, of the 1st inst., says that Ben. Mc-
Culloch had defeated Col. Sigel in Southern
Missouri, killing 2,000 and losing 600; but the
story is not believed.

CAPACITY TO COMMAND.

The battle in front of Manassas has impressed
the loyal mind of the nation with the profound
conviction that the struggle in which we are en-
gaged for the preservation of the Constitution
and the Union, is no holiday recreation,
but is hardly second in the severity of its or-
deals to that which won our independence. Two
or three points stand out with a prominence
which challenges general attention. We will
briefly note them.

The enemy with whom we are contending
gives battle in a mode so extraordinary as to
call for peculiar qualifications in our officers,
both regimental and line. We must seemingly
abandon the idea of engagements in the open
field, and prepare to encounter a foe lying in
ambush behind masked batteries and intrench-
ments, skulking amid woods and jungles, bur-
rowing in ravines and rifle-pits, and never
venturing into the open ground except as he flees
from one cover to another. This Indian style of
fighting makes it next to impossible to meet the
enemy in a line of battle which shall embrace
under a common lead even one brigade. Single
regiments must rely very much upon themselves.
This was emphatically the case at Bull Run. If,
then, we are to allow the Rebels to select their
own ground, the exigency will demand the very
highest grade of qualifications in the officers of
regiments. They must possess in extraordinary
degree courage and coolness, skill and sagacity,
dash and daring. And those whose duty requires
them to play a conspicuous part in the fight
must, when they go out to battle, take their lives
in their hands. The ranks of the Rebels are
full of sharpshooters, experts with the rifle, trained
to marksmanship while hunting game in the woods
of the South-West. Let all who aspire to the
chief command in the regiments now being levied
remember that of the fifty Colonels and Lieuten-
ant-Colonels of the twenty-five regiments that
bore the brunt of the battle at Bull Run, sixteen
were killed or wounded—a proportion which,
had it been extended to the rank and file of
those regiments, would have swelled their loss in
killed and wounded to upward of 6,000.

The modern inventions in firearms of all kinds
render them far more destructive than those of
our fathers. The shot, shell, and bullets vomited
from the throats of cannon, or sped from the
muzzles of rifles and muskets, now-a-days, inflict
most deadly wounds. In consequence, the very
highest type of surgical skill is demanded on the
battle-field. The most profound science and the
hardest nerves will alone suffice to qualify one
to fill the post of surgeon in the national army.
Ordinary medical capacity, which would pass
current along the even tenor of a respectable
village practice, may prove wholly insufficient to
cope with the bloody exigencies of a battle,
which, in an hour's time, piles heaps of writhing
and mutilated men around a hospital, exten-
sively under struggling trees by the roadside,
and within range of a cruel enemy's plunging
shot and shell. Science, skill, self-possession,
steadiness of nerve, and a humanity that would
be captured by the foe rather than abandon a
bleeding charge—these are qualities required by
such heavy fights as that which strewn the
fields and woods in front of Manassas with men
crushed and lacerated by the remorseless mis-
siles of modern warfare. All honor to the faith-
ful surgeons who, on that fatal Sabbath, stood
boldly to their work, and preferred to fall into
the hands of the Rebels rather than leave their
wounded brethren to the tender mercies of the
chaplains.

The chaplains of the right temper and talent can
be of immense service to our troops, not only in
the camp, but on the field of battle. In the recent
engagement, more than one chaplain rendered in-
valuable aid by the words of hearty cheer he
gave to the weary men as they trudged along
toward the bloody ground, and even after the
gory strife had commenced. "Stand boldly up to
the work, my brave boys!" said one popular chap-
lain, as the soldiers fled past him to form a line
of battle. "The cause is a good one to fight for,
and die for!" And the cheer for the chaplain which
rang out from the ranks of the regiment, was
barely drowned by the sharp rattle of the mus-
ketry, as "the boys" opened fire. Some of
these men illustrated the divinity of their sacred
calling by rendering valuable service to the
wounded, by assuaging their pains with accents
of encouragement, by cooling their fevered lips
with draughts of water, while they poured sooth-
ing words into the ears of the dying, and re-
ceived from their lips the last tender messages
to loved ones at home. Such are the duties of
chaplains of the Federal army. Those who can-
not perform them even on the crimson edges of
the battle-field, ought not to go forth with our
troops.

In demanding these high qualifications in regi-
mental officers of all grades and classes, we do
not seek to deter capacity, courage, and skill
from seeking commands; but we do insist that
those who are notoriously destitute of these qual-
ities should try to aid the loyal cause in some
other mode than leading its armies.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

The active efforts of U. S. Marshal Murray to
break up the slave-trade are bearing their legiti-
mate fruits in the flight of some of the guilty
parties, the arrest of others, and discomfiture
and panic among the nefarious brotherhood
generally. We hear from sufficient authority at
Washington that prominent Senators assert that
Mr. Murray, who has been in office but a few
weeks, has done more in this brief period to stop
the traffic than all his predecessors together.
He has now in detention five or six slave vessels,
some sent from the Coast and others seized by
him on suspicion here, and over fifty prisoners
incarcerated for being concerned in the trade.
The trials are mostly set down for the October
term, and the evidence against the several parties
is already so complete as to leave no reasonable
doubts of their conviction.

The slave-trade has hitherto been conducted at
this port with remarkable zeal and enterprise.
Large amounts of capital have been employed,
and the connections of the principals have been
so arranged as to secure immense profits with
immunity from personal peril. It is known that
there are two principal and rival juntas or
cliques in this city who have controlled the
traffic. In one of these Albert Horn, now a
prisoner on charges of piracy, was the leading
spirit, and in the other a certain lady, moving
in fashionable circles, frequenting our fashionable
watering-places, and prominent in a fashionable
church, is the chief directress and partner. Her
ways, and those of her accomplices, have been
so mysterious, and the management so skilful,
that the Marshal has not yet been able to procure
satisfactory evidence against them, but no
doubt it will all come in good time.

The Marshal's prompt and energetic action has
driven these merchants in human flesh to desperate
straits, and the business has already become
dangerous and uncertain. The first result is that
this port has become an unattractive place for fit-
ting out their vessels, and they are seeking other
places of departure. Baltimore, Philadelphia, and
some of the Eastern ports, are now regarded as
most eligible for their purposes, as the United
States Marshals there have not had the experi-
ence which qualifies them to judge between a
slaver and an ordinary whaler, or commercial ves-
sel. Some of them are from inland towns, where
they would hardly be likely to become experts in
this species of ship-craft, and however well in-
tentioned, they are no match for the shrewd cul-
prits they are set to catch. We are glad to
learn that the Secretary of the Interior has de-
termined to call a conference of Marshals, to
meet in this city at an early day, and receive
from Mr. Murray full instructions in regard to
the traffic in all its details. They will thus
learn more of the appearance and appointments
of a slave-vessel in one day than they could in a
year in their usual routine of office, for there
are ready for their inspection, at the Atlantic
Docks, specimens of each variety of the piratical
craft. The Marshals will thus also become per-
sonally acquainted with each other, and can ar-
range a system of direct correspondence which
will enable them speedily to extinguish the hor-
rible business altogether.

HIGH CRIME IN ENGLAND.

The records of crime are occasionally lighted
up by a case of such rare elegance that the divine
science of sin on earth becomes at once strikingly
evident, and the heart is made glad by the
thought that the supply of frightful examples is
not wholly exhausted by the spread of civiliza-
tion. Such crime as that of the banker Miris,
in Paris, and the Baron de Vidi in London,
which is at once admitted into the conversation
of the best society, seems to be, if it is not,
a different thing from the vulgar and revolting
article that appears in police columns, and whose
horrid end is raised in the foul places of cities
only to be struck down by a virtuous public at
large.

The clubs and the drawing-rooms of London,
now alive with "the season," are much occupied
with the case of de Vidi. The Baron of this
name—a Frenchman with an English wife—tried
to murder his son on the 26th of June. Father
and son were men of more or less mark and
more or less fortune; the former had a forced
position in aristocratic circles, and was largely
esteemed as a bore; the latter was a young and
amiable graduate of Cambridge. The Baron was
an honorary member of several of the clubs, and
he seems to have been accepted as one of the
extremists at least, of the grand army of
Fashion in the city. On the date mentioned,
he proposed to ride with young de Vidi to pay
respects to the Duc d'Angoulême and the members
of the ex-royal family at Claremont. After chat-
ting an hour with the Duc d'Orléans, the esques-
trians cantered off in the direction of Orleans
House, the Baron leading the way through lanes
and by-paths, and they arrived at last at a very
secluded spot shut in by a high wall on one side
and a thick and tall hedge on the other. Here
father struck son a violent blow with a loaded
riding-whip and laid open his forehead, but
neither this attack nor the two severe at-
tacks with which it was followed up un-
wounded the young man. The eye of a laborer
working near by saw this. Stunned, and
with blood flowing from his wounds, Alfred set
spurs to his horse. The Baron pursued him at
full speed. In this unnatural chase the son
found that his father was rapidly gaining upon
him, and, as a last chance, he threw himself
from the saddle and ran, crying for help, to a
party of men at work. Following him up closely,
the Baron informed the country people that Al-
fred had been thrown from his horse. Medical
assistance having been called to the tavern where
the sufferer was taken, the Baron expressed a
desire to be again alone with his son, but the
young man resisted this plan with such singular
vehementness that it failed. For twenty-four hours
de Vidi hovered about his son's bedside, still
intent on murder, but the medical attendance was
equally vigilant, and at the end of that time Al-
fred was able to leave the neighborhood of so
much danger, and take shelter at an uncle's
house. Here he told his tale, and warrants were
soon out for the arrest of the Baron. He left
for Paris, was arrested there by an English po-
lice agent, and finally, after some difficulties of
international law, brought up in Bow street.
Strange to say, the son refused to give any evi-
dence against his father, and at first was or-
dered to seven days' imprisonment for his ob-
stinacy, but afterward handed over to his friends,
under whose influence, pending the next trial,
our latest dates leave him.

Of course the first ground of defense of this extra-
ordinary and inhuman crime will be monomania,
the scapegoat for most illustrious crimes of recent
date. But there are facts which will probably dis-

able this plea even in behalf of one who has been a
guest of the French Emperor, and a friend of Morry
and Walewski, and will give to the Baron's madness
quite a diabolical method. He was embarrassed, and
in that perilous situation which a false social position
almost inevitably brings. It would be idle now to
moralize on the wretched folly of the Baron de
Vidi's career. His father was a button-maker at
Nantes, but his soul was above buttons; like many
another butterfly adventurer, he advanced by reck-
less flights into an atmosphere which stifled him by
its richness; his liabilities soon outran his income,
and at this point society gave that turn of its cruel
vice which either kills or cures the victim. By the
death of his son he would become entitled at once to
£20,000. It required little screwing up of the
courage to attempt that son's life, for the standing
of the Baron would naturally shield him from suspi-
cion of vulgar murder in a lonely lane, and the easy
statement that a fractions horse did the deed would
carry with it an irresistible naturalness.

SOUTHERN SENSE OF HONOR.

The Virginia ordinance which went into effect
two days ago, and in obedience to which six
Governments clerks at Washington resigned their
desks, was passed some time since. It declares
all citizens of that State to be aliens and ene-
mies, and their property confiscated as traitors,
who, shall, after the 31st of July, hold office
under the United States, or pretend to repre-
sent Virginia in Congress. These six clerks in the
Departments, or any other official who, in
obedience to such an act, resigns a place under
the Federal Government which he has per-
sisted in holding up to that time, confess them-
selves to be traitors and destitute of the slight-
est claim to any sense of honor. They have held
on as long as they possibly could to the emolu-
ments of office under a Government which they
meant to abandon when they could no longer
help themselves, and which, perhaps, they have
been all along betraying. There is nothing more
curious and striking than this utter abandon-
ment of all honorable conduct which has so
distinguished this Southern rebellion, and it is,
we think, unparalleled in the history of any
people, savage or civilized. It began in gigantic
public robbery, and has been marked all along
by crimes of the character which this ordinance
makes manifest, and which show a most singular
destitution of any apparent consciousness of that
self-respect which sets a limit to the abasement
of the most dishonest of men. Misprision of
treason, embezzlement of public moneys for pri-
vate ends, misapplication of other public prop-
erty to serve the insurrection, holding office
under false pretenses, using such offices to betray
the Government, the violation of the oath of
fidelity with the deliberate purpose of disregard-
ing it—by these shameless and hitherto un-
heard-of crimes the conduct of men has been marked
who hitherto have held themselves up to the
world as the mirror of civility and the very soul
of honor. The necessities of rebellion are always
overpowering, and a people arraying themselves
against the established order of society are
hurried into excesses inconsistent with the prin-
ciples of morality by which men are governed in
time of peace, excesses which in their more
sober judgment they condemn. But this palli-
ation fails to cover the treachery, the dishonesty
and the falsehood of Southern men, who have
systematically disregarded in public affairs all
sense of private honor as well as of public re-
sponsibility. We think we are not assuming
too much in asserting that there is a radical
difference in Northern and Southern character,
attributable solely to the social condition of the
two sections, which renders such developments
among us impossible. That they are so numer-
ous on their side is only another evidence of
their earnestness and determination to be met
in a like spirit on ours. There can be no peace
without degradation with such a people until
they are conquered.

SIGNIFICANT SILENCE.

We are informed by *The New-Orleans True Delta* that any official detailed intelligence of the
battle of Manassas will possibly be withheld from
the public by the insurgent government. But it
is likely that if this battle was indeed a great
victory for Jeff. Davis, he would really fail to
publish an official declaration of all its details?
In a great victory, the winners, however ter-
rible they may have suffered, are historical
heroes, and never yet have been afflicted with
such excess of modesty as to blacken unseen under
their laurels.

The fact is, the Rebels have nothing to boast
of. By their own admissions, their losses are
far greater than ours, and the main body of
their men knew nothing about the great victory
reported by Mr. Davis at Richmond, any more
than they did of the "provisions enough to feed
50,000 men for a year," which they had, ac-
cording to that veracious percentage, just cap-
tured. To learn how very near they were to
being definitely beaten, read the following
paragraph, written by the correspondent of *The Louisville Courier*, a rabid Secession journal, who
has been with Johnston's division since the war
commenced:

"The forces of the day were evidently against us. Some of
our best officers had been slain and the flower of our army lay
strewn upon the field, ghastly in death or dying with wounds.
At noon the commencing is described as terrible. It was an in-
cessant roar for more than two hours, the havoc and devastation
at this time being fearful. McDowell, with the aid of Patterson's
division of twenty thousand, had very nearly annihilated us, and
were just in the act of passing themselves of the railway to
Richmond. Then all would have been lost. But most opportunely,
I may say provisionally, at this juncture, Gen. Johnston
with the remnants of his division, together with some other
detached troops, came upon the rear of the Federal army, and
executed the charge. Gen. Johnston himself led the advance,
and with his division, his ten thousand advanced
in a hot charge upon three times their number. Twice was Sher-
man's battery, that day long had proved so destructive,
charged and taken, and our men driven back."

It was solely by the timely arrival of Gen. John-
ston's fresh troops, who were poured in a solid
mass upon our wearied men, that the Rebels
kept the field. That they were in no mood for
pursuit, may readily be imagined, for in their
very path, according to the same correspondent,
the dead and wounded lay five deep.
The silent policy, however, is the rule with
the Rebel leaders. Their Secession ordinances
were passed in secret; their Confederate Govern-
ment was organized in secret; their Congress
did all their work with closed doors; their offi-
cers are forbidden to report facts, and their
newspapers warned against printing anything that
may give the people an idea of what the leading
conspirators are about. Mr. Davis reports that
monstrous fiction about taking provisions, while Gen.
Beauregard writes an order for a county to fur-
nish free forage for his cavalry, on pain of pun-
ishment if it is refused; Davis rushes to Rich-
mond and announces a great victory, but as soon

as he learns that our forces are not out upon as he
hoped, he suppresses all talk about his own
losses, and informs his white and black slaves
that they cannot have any further report of the
battle which has carried desolation to hundreds
of homes.

THE FOOD OF THE ARMY.

Men who understand their business are what
the Army of the Union has needed most. Pro-
fessional soldiers to lead, and professional cooks
to keep in fighting order, the splendid volunteer
force, are necessities dictated by the experience
of all the wars of the world, and by the history
of the last three months. The people must wake
up if they have slumbered in a dream of pomp
and circumstance, and realize that masses
of men cannot be drawn together in one cause
without endangering each other. Disease al-
ways strikes at the crowd. Bad feeding may
do more to shatter our strength than the
hardest fighting, and if it be true that a
single undigested meal has lost an Empire,
what will preserve a Republic if all its de-
fenders are supplied with ill-cooked food? The
hygiene of our army should be nearly perfect be-
fore we call on God to bless our battle, for
cleanliness is but second in the scale of
human excellences. The report of Mr. James
M. Sanderson to the Sanitary Committee,
printed elsewhere, immediately suggests these
trite remarks. He might be a Sayer to the
army. In a very brief experience of camp dis-
cipline he was convinced of the feasibility of his
plan for good regimental cooking. In his dis-
appointment that it has not been thoroughly ad-
opted, he goes so far as to say that as "nothing
but the most insignificant changes will be coun-
tenanced by the powers that be, he would now
modify his views by gently intimating that the
"engagement of one good cook for each regi-
ment might possibly be productive of some
benefit." We are quite confident that the im-
portance of Mr. Sanderson's suggestions is appre-
ciated by the authorities, and commend them to the
individual attention of all who occupy positions of
influence in the army. The soldier may take his
cue from the pugilist. A pure state of blood
and muscle is no more in favor of one man of
the other.

The growing conviction that the Government
truly aroused to its great responsibilities, and
resolved to meet the high expectations of the
country, coupled with the energy and dis-
cipline which the gallant McClellan is infusing
into the Grand Army, has produced a degree
of confidence in the public mind to which we
have for some time been strangers. Under this
stimulating impulse business is improving, stocks
are rising, the wheels of commercial activity
once more revolve, and there is a life and bustle
about the wholesale stores which indicates that
the gloom of the past two weeks has given place
to bright anticipations of success in the future.
Nor is the action of our State and volunteer
soldiers calculated to detract from this returning
confidence. In addition to the forty-eight three
years' regiments which the Empire State now
has at the seat of war, she will be ready to send
off five new regiments next week from this depot
alone, while it is probable that from the Albany
and Elmira depots she will do equally well.
Large numbers of the three months' men, too,
are looking out for competent officers to lead
them to the war. Within a month, if the paper
material for commanders can be procured, the
new levy will undoubtedly be filled.

The Albany Evening Journal pays the follow-<